CONGRESS.

MC, NDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1851.

IN SENATE.

This being the day set apart by the Constitution for the meeting of Congress, the Hon. Wm. R. King, President of the Senate, called the body to order at 12 o'clock. The following Senators were

Moine.—Mr. Hamlin.
New Liampshire.—Messrs. Hale and Norris, jr.
Vermont.—Messrs. Upham and Foot.
Massachusetts.—Messrs. Davis and Sumner.
Rhode Teland.—Messrs. Clarke and James.

Rhode Island.—Messrs. Clarke and James.
Connecticut.—Mr. Smith.
New York.—Messrs. Fish and Seward.
New Jersey.—Mr. Miller.
Pennsylvania.—Messrs. Brodhead, jr. and Cooper.
Delaware.—Messrs. Spruance and Bayard.
Maryland.—Messrs. Pearoe and Pratt.
Victimia.

Maryland.—Messrs. Pearce and Frutt.
Virginia.—Mr. Mason.
Georgia.—Mr. Mason.
Alabama.—Messrs. King and Clemens.
Mississippi.—Mr. Foote.
Ohio.—Messrs. Chase and Wade.
Kentucky.—Messrs. Underwood and Clay.
Indiana.—Messrs. Bright and Whitcomb. Illinois.—Messrs. Bright and Whiteomo Illinois.—Mr. Shields. Missouri.—Messrs. Acchison and Geyer. Michigan.—Messrs. Cass and Felch. Florida.—Messrs. Mallory and Morton. Iowa.—Messrs. Dodge and Jones. Wisconsin.—Messrs. Dodge and Walker. California.—Mr. Gwin.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED. Their credentials having been severally read, Messrs. Fish, Wade, James, Geyer, and Sumner, were qualified

and took their seats.

Mr. MORTON presented the certificate of the Governor of Florida of the election of the Hon. Stephen R. Mallong, and a copy of the journal of the House showing the proceedings of the meeting thereon, and also the letter of Mr. Yulee, who relied on the proceedings as evidence of his election to the Senate. Mr. M. said he considered it the belief of the Senate of each of the Senate. to be his duty to present the slaims of each of the Sena-tors for such action as the Senate might see fit to deter-Mr. BRIGHT moved that the certificate of the Gover-

mr. BRIGHT moved that the certanoate of the Gover-nor, with the letter of Mr. Yelee, and all the papers relat-ing to the case, be referred to a select committee of five. This motion led to some considerable debate, in which Messrs. CLAY, BERRIEN, FOOTE, of Mississippi, MA-SON, HALE, SEWARD, and others participated; when Mr. BRIGHT withdrew his motion. The oath was then administered to Mr. Mallory, and

Mr. BRIGHT then renewed his motion to refer the papers to a select committee of five; which was agreed to

NOTICES OF BILLS. Several Senators gave notice that they would to-morrow, or the earliest practicable day thereafter, ask leave

Mr. FOOTE said he desired to ask leave to introduce a joint resolution in relation to the coming of Governor Kossuth; and he would state that he did so after a conference with the Secretary of State, with the full approval of the President. He would send it to the Chair, and ask

that it may be printed for the use of the Senate.

The CHAIR. The motion requires the unanimous consent, and if there be no objection it will be so ordered.

sent, and if there be no objection it will be so ordered.

No objection having been made, the resolution was ordered to be printed.

On motion by Mr. DODGE, of Iowa,

Resolved. That a committee of two members be appointed, jointly with a committee to be appointed by the House of Representations of the President of the United States and Inform like that a quorum of each House has accounted, and that Congress are ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

On motion of Mr. MORTON, the Senate adjour

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock M. the House was called to order by the Hon. RICHARD M. YOUNG, Clerk of the last House of Representatives, who continues in office until a successor is appointed.

On calling the Roll of Representatives and Delegates from the various States and Territories, (as published in another column of this paper,) it was found that they were all present, except thirteen. The names of the absentees are as follows:

Abram P. Stevens and John H. Boyd, of New York James M. H. Beale, of Virginia; Daniel Wallace and John McQueen, of South Carolina; Albert G. Brown, of Mis-sissippi; Louis St. Martin, J. Aristide Landry, and John Moore, of Louisiana; Meredith P. Gentry and William Cullom, of Tennessee; Wm. H. Bissell, of Illinois; and

John F. Darby, of Missouri.

A quorum being present, (two hundred and eighteen Representatives and four Delegates having an swered to their names)-

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, moved that the House proceed to the election of a Speaker viva voce; which wa agreed to.
Mr. JONES then inquired if nominations were now i

The CLERK replying in the affirmative—
Mr. CAMPBELL rose and nominated THADBEUS STE

wans, of Pennsylvania.

Mr. RICHARDSON suggested that nominations wer

The CLERK expressed his concurrence in the opinion THE COMPROMISE MEASURES.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, said, if it was not the wish of the House, he was not disposed to make nominations, although such had been the usual course. He would merely remark, however, that, for one, he should vote for Mr. Boyn, of Kentucky, for Speaker—notmerely because he had received the nomination of the Democratic caucus, but because he knew him to be a thorough and sound Democrat, and a tried and true compromise and Union man. As such he should vote for him.

Mr. CARTER was very happy in concarring with the gentleman from Tannessee in the choice of a Speaker: but

gentleman from Tennessee in the choice of a Speaker; but he should support Mr. Boyn for the reason that he was the nominee of the Democratic party.

he should support Mr. Boyn for the reason that he was the nominee of the Democratic party.

Mr. STANLY would be glad to hear if there was any difficulty amongst their friends on the other side of the House. He feared something was the matter. He had heard that there was some trouble among them in relation to the compromise measures, and he hoped, since the matter had been started, that either the gentleman from Tennessee or the gentleman from Ohio would give the country some information in regard to it. He desired to know how far the coalitions which existed elsewhere were to be brought forward here, and sanctioned by votes of the House. A gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens) had been nominated by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. CAMPBELL.) There had been a secession from the ranks of the Whigs on account of their adoption of the compromise measures, and he would be happy to hear how far it ose measures had been repudiated on the other side, see he understood they had been?

11r. SAVAGE thought that if the gentleman would turn his attention to his own side of the House, he would find ample occupation for his mind.

Mr. CAMPBELL did not know whether it was proper to

amps occupation for his mind.

Mr. CAMPBELL did not know whether it was proper to discuss the merits of the various gentlemen who might be presented as candidates for Speaker. It was not his design to do so. He would only say, in regard to the gentleman whose name he had presented to the House, (Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania,) that he was as true a friend to the Union as there was in the Union; and he believed, too, that he was just as good a Whig as could be found. As for the merits of the compromise measures, he hoped that gentlemen who were so much opposed to agitation would not open that subject at this early stage of the session. He did not desire to see the House in a revolution such as they had witnessed at the commencement of the last Congress. Therefore, he would suggest to the gentlemen from North Carolina and Tennessee, (Messrs, Stanly and Jones,) and also to his colleague, (Mr. Carolina that subject the better. When the time should come, if gentlemen insisted on agitation, he and his friends would be found ready. They wished to be distinctly understood

gentlemen insisted on agitation, he and his friends would be found ready. They wished to be distinctly understood as not throwing the first brick.

Mr. BROOKS had great pleasure in informing the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Jones) that the differences in the Whig party had been healed. He had the plea-

so conspicuous an actor. If caucus meant any thing, it meant a coincidence of opinion, and there was no such coincidence of opinion on the other side. There were, then, as the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. Savage) had

then, as the gentleman from Tennessee (Mr. SAVAGE) had stated, deserters on that side.

Mr. SAVAGE said that the gentleman had mistaken him entirely. He did not admit that there were deserters on his side of the house.

Mr. BROOKS said that he would say this in reply to the gentleman from Tennessee, that the Whig party was harmonious, and presented to the country a united front, and on that front intended to act.

Mr. RICHARDSON was understood to reply by stating that from his own State two had been returned, one had not been a candidate, and one had been defeated. From the State of Indiana all the members who had voted for the measure had been returned, one had not been a candidate, and one had been defeated.

and on that front intended to act.

Mr. MEADE was more than gratified to learn from the gentleman from New York that the Whig party had healed all its differences, and had united for the purpose of supporting the compromise measures of the last Congress—the fugitive slave bill and all. If he understood the genleman's remarks, he had stated that the Whig party of the North were now opposed to agitation, and were per-fectly willing to execute every article in the compromise measures, with no exception.

Mr. BROOKS. Yes, sir.
Mr. MEADE then understood that there was no division of opinion among the Whigs of the North upon this sub-lect. Did he understand this declartion to be made un-

an almost unanimous expression of opinion, had acquiesce in the compromise measures through a series of resolu tions, and henceforward action against those resolutions would be disorganization.

Mr. MEADE said that the explanation of the gentlem.

from New York was fraught with many things addressed to the reflection of the South and of other portions of the Union who were in favor of all the provisions of the compromise. He understood that the Whig party of the North who were in caucus represented probably about one-fourth part of the Whig party of that section of the country. Did he understand the gentleman to say that they would undertake to declare to the Union that they truly would undertake to declare to the Union that they truly reflected the opinion of a large body of the Whig party at the North, and that that party was now prepared to cease agitation upon the slavery question, and carry out faithfully the provision in relation to fugitive slaves? Did he understand this pledge to be given before this Union?

Mr. BROOKS replied that the best explanation he could give would be to read the resolution adopted by the Whig

A VOICE. Just the reverse.

Mr. BROOKS said that a large majority of the Whig caucus were from Northern States. There were not eighty Whig members in the House. The number present at the caucus was between fifty and sixty. At the Democratic caucus there were only eighty-nine members, out of the one hundred and forty-nine Democratic members of the House. But he would read the resolution passed by the Whig caucus. It is as follows:

caucus. It is as follows:

Resolved, That we regard the series of acts known as "the
adjustment measures" as forming, in their mutual dependence
and connexion, a system of compromise the most conciliatory,
and the best for the entire country, that could be obtained from and the bestior the entire country, that could be obtained from conflicting sectional interests and opinions; and that, there-fore, they ought to be adhered to and carried into faithful ex-ecution, as a final settlement, in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace.

Mr. MEADE. What were the yeas and nays on that Mr. BROOKS. There were but four or five opponents

Mr. FOWLER stated that he moved to lay the resolu Mr. FOWLER stated that he moved to lay the resolu-tion on the table. He was a Whig, always had been one, and probably should always remain one. He stated, in connexion with the motion which he had made, that he would not be bound by those resolutions. His judgment was that there were about forty members present at the caucus, but he did not count them. He would further state that in voting to lay the resolution on the table, he should judge that about one-third present voted for that motion. He felt it his duty to state the facts as they were. He would not be bound by resolutions beforehand, but intended to act upon his own responsibility in that

Mr. MEADE said that it appeared, then, that there were but forty members in attendance in the Whig caucus. It was fair to presume that twenty were from the South, and that every Southern Whig voted for the resolution. Take one-third of the members who voted against the resolution from the forty who were present, and there would remain but twenty-seven. Take the twenty Southern Whigs from the twenty-seven thus left, and that would leave but seven Northern Whigs to assist the Southern members. Now, it was a very significant commentary upon the action of the Whig party this morning, that one Whig of the North had nominated for Speaker another Whig of the North, for whose Whiggery the gentleman would vouch, and all the colleagues of the gentleman nominated would vouch, when the nominee was known to be in favor of agitation, and of repealing the only feature, as he deemed it, in the compromise measures, which was beneficial to his constituents and to the constituents of Southern gentlemen. Mr. MEADE said that it appeared, then, that ther

only feature, as he deemed it, in the compromise measures, which was beneficial to his constituents and to the constituents of Southern gentlemen.

He know the purpose for which this motion was made, and he would expose it. It was made for political capital at the South, pending the Presidential election—for Southern votes. The people of the South understood the Whigs of the North, though he knew of some glorious exceptions from the general rule that controlled the latter. They of the South knew that while a great majority of the Whig party at the North was unsound on the compromise, a large body of the Democratic party in the same section were faithful to it, and especially those who stood so prominently before the country as Mr. Marcy, Mr. Cass, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. Douglas, and others whom it was not necessary to enumerate. He knew that if justice was to be done the South, it must be expected, and would come from that quarter, assisted by a few conservative Whige who were battling glorieusly in favor of the Constitution, of the Union, and of the rights of his constituents. He foresaw the destiny te which the Whigs of the South would come. As true and loyal men to their constituents and to the Union, it would be their interest to unite with the Democrats of the North and South, for the

purpose of perpetuating those blessings which they valued so highly.

Mr. M. then explained that when the resolutions in favor of the compromise were offered before the Demo-eratic caucus they were laid on the table, as being proper subjects for the action of the party in convention. When such a convention should bereafter assemble, the opinions by which Northern and Southern Democrats were united

would be proclaimed to the world.

Mr. M. also referred to those persons calling themselves
Democrats who were opposed to the compromise, and who
were in favor of agitation. He repudiated all such, and
declared them to be no part nor parcel of the Democratic

party of this Union.

In conclusion, he said that the resolutions adopted by the Whig caucus were taken up with a view of contrasting the action of that caucus with the action of the Democratical Contraction of the Contrac the action of that caucus with the action of the Democra-tic caucus; they were taken up for the very purpose of making the country believe that the Democratic caucus had rejected them, while the Whig caucus had passed them. Put those resolutions in an abstract form to the Democratic party of that House, on the proper occasion, and he would venture to affirm that there were a very small number there who would vote against them.

gentleman from Illinois, then made a statement as to the number of votes cast for the fugitive slave bill by the De-

Mr. CABELL, of Fiorida, desired to say a few words in reply to what had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Meade,) and the gentleman from Illinois, (Mr. Richardson.) The gentleman from Virginia, in the course of his remarks, had stated to the House that it was the destiny of the Southern Whigs to affiliate with the Democracy of the North and of the South. When he left his home in the South. left his home in the South to attend the meeting of the House, he did feel that it was to be his destiny to affiliate with the Democracy of the North. He could not affiliate with the Democracy of the South, for in his opinon they were as wrong on the question of slavery as the Northern Whigs. They were seeking to tear up the foundations of the Government, while the Abolitionists at the North were striving to create an excitement which would produce the same result. He could not affiliate with the Disunionists and Secessionists at the South, nor the Abotionists at the North, Whig or Democratic. here to affiliate with Northern Democrats; for he had ob-served, in the course of his political experience, more seven, in the constant of this pointed experience, more sound men on this question in the Democratic party than were to be found among the Whigs. He was willing to take these men by the hand, regarding them as brethren who would stand by the Constitution. He would not enumerate instances, but it was his expectation to act with these men. He had expected to vote for the gentle-man from Kentucky, (Mr. Born,) believing that the De-mocratic party, after their professions on this subject, would endorse the compromise; for he had been told that

this party were sound on this question.

Mr. POLK wished to state a fact to the House which one word uttered in the caucus in contradiction to the principles embraced in it. The chief objection urged was as to the question of time, as it was not a full caucus; and the objection was also mised that it would cab

Mr. POLK replied that there were eighty-nine members present, and he would repeat that, of that number, not one member uttered a sentiment in contradiction of the principles embraced in it. They had a right to ask for time, when they could have a full expression of the opinion of the Democratic party upon the subject.

Mr. STANLY inquired if he was to understand that all n attendance at the caucus endorsed the compromis

Mr. POLK replied that there was no sentiment expresse

gainst the resolution.

Mr. CABELL said that although there was no senti ment uttered against the resolution, yet it was voted down by being laid on the table. He had come here believing that there was truth in what he had heard. He had inthat there was truth in what he had heard. He had intended to break off all party associations, and stand by those who had stood by his section of the country. But when he learnt, to his surprise, that this resolution had been laid on the table in the Democratic caucus, and that the Whig party had placed themselves on his platform, he found that they stood where the great Union party of the

outh stood. clusion that the action of the Whig party was consum-mated by the Southern Whigs, with the co-operation of a

mated by the Southern Whigs, with the co-operation of a few Northern Whigs. There were but twelve or fourteen Southern men in the caucus, and the majority of the caucus was formed of Northern Whigs.

Mr. MEADE reminded the gentleman that one-third of the caucus refused to vote for the resolution.

Mr. CABELL replied that he was present at the caucus, and had no hesitation in saying that there but five or six present who voted against the resolution. Certain it was that the Whig meeting was called by public advertisement, and all men calling themselves Whigs were requested to be present; and thus an opportunity was afforded to them to vote for or against the resolution.

Mr. MEADE asked the gentleman to state to the House whether he believed that the sentiments expressed in that resolution, and which were voted for by Northern memresolution, and which were voted for by Northern members, reflected the opinion of the Whig party of the North?

Mr. CABELL replied that it reflected the sentiments of the Whig Representatives from the North; he could not tell whether it reflected the sentiments of the Northern people. Since he had arrived in this city he had conversed with members, and found that the Democratic party of the great State of New York had returned but one member who voted to enforce these compromise measures.

Mr. DEAN said that, as one of the members elected Mr. DEAN said that, as one of the members elected from the State of New York, he would say that the Democratic Convention of that State last year, the Democratic Convention of this year, and the Democratic Convention of the district which he represented, had endorsed in full the sentiments of the compromise measures, as a final adjustment of this question for the whole country, and they would abide by them. He, however, had voted in caucus to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. CABELL did not know what was the Democratic party in the gentleman's district. Who were the mem-

Mr. CABELL did not know what was the Democratic party in the gentleman's district. Who were the members in that House that represented the Democratic party of that State? What was the honorroble gentleman who sat before him? The great head and front of that party. Who was the head of Freesoilism? These gentlemen had voted for the Mayor of Syracuse. And yet the gentleman told them that the great Democratic party of the State of New York endorsed the compromise measures. Did his colleagues respond to these measures? He also referred to the State of Ohio, and said that the gentleman from Virginia charged the Whigs of the South as acting in concert with the Abolitionists of the North, and denounced them for it. He would ask that gentleman where he found himself? The members of the gentleman's party met in caucus, and, to secure advantages in the organization of himself? The members of the gentleman's party met in caucus, and, to secure advantages in the organization of the House, laid aside all these sectional differences—acting in concert with the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Randoul.,) the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. CLEVELAND.) and the gentleman from New York, whose opinions on this subject were well knewn. The resolution. endorsing the compromise measures was laid on the table, because it was not the proper time to consider it. It was not politic, and therefore they did not pass it. These Southern gentlemen were doing the very thing which he refused to do at the last Congress. He then cut kimself loose from party. But now, because a gentleman was nominated by the party, they were going to vote for him! They did not make a platform themselves, although in past years they denounced the Whig party for failing to do this very thing.

Mr. MEADE said that he had made no such charge

sure to inform be gandlery an from Tennessee that this morting the Whige of the Touse assembled in large numbers, such year of the compromise measures. Their breaches she been heales. But how was it on the other side? How we, it that be compromise measures had been descreted by large number of gentlemen from the portions of the colary? If the gentleman from Tennessee the purpose of the colary? If the gentleman from Mentacky on the solid control of the colary of the compromise measures had been descreted by large number of gentleman from Mentacky on the solid ground the portions of the colary? If the gentleman from Mentacky on the solid control of the solid ground the portions of the colary? If the gentleman from Mentacky on the solid control of the solid ground the control of the solid ground the control of the compromise measures; but the solid of the solid to the solid control of the compromise measures, and next, not because he was a friend of the should vise for the compromise measures, and next, not because he was a friend of the should vise for the control of the

her foll was shell called, and the following is the vote in letail:

North Royd.—Messrs. Andrews, Appleton, of Maine, Ashe, Aveett, Babeock, Bartlett, jr., Bailey, of Georgia, Boeock, Brigg, Breckenridge, Buell, Busby, Campbell, of Illinois, Cartter, Caskie, Churchwell, Clark, Cleveland, Cobb, Curtis, Daniel, Daris, of Ind., Dawson, Dean, Dimmick, Disney, Doty, Dunham, Estman, Edmundson Edgerton, Ficklin, Fitch, Florence, Floyd, Fyeman, Fuller, of Maine, Gamble, Gaylord, Gormon, Green, Grw. Hall. Hamilton, Hammond, Harris, of Tennessee, Harris of Alabama, Hart, Hendricks, Henn, Hibbard, Holladay, Huston, How, jr. of New York, Ingersoll, Ives, Jackson, Jhkins, Johnson, of Tennessee, Johnson, of Ohio, Johnson, of Akansas, Jones, of New York, Kurts, Letcher, Lockhart, Mee, Marshall, of California, Mason, McCorkle, McDonald, McLamahan, McMullin, McNair, Meade, Millson, Molony, Morrison, Murray, Nabors, Olds, Parker, of Pennsylvania, Faslee, Penn, Phelps, Polk, Powell, Price, Rantoul, jr., Richandson, Riddle, Robbins, jr., Robie, Robinson, Roes, Russell, Sayage, Scurry, Seymour, of New York, Seymour of Connecticut Skelton, Smart, Smith, Snow, Stanton, of Tennessee, Stanton, Kentucky, Stratton, Stuart, Sutherland, Sweetser, Thompsot, of Virginia, Thurston, Venable, Wilcox, Wildrick, and Williams—118.

Williams—118.

For Mr. Bayly.—Messrs. Cabell, of Florida, Chastain, Cott-min. Faulkner, Hillyer, Johnson, of Georgia, Murphy, and Stother—S.

For Mr. Stanly.—Messrs. Appleton, of Massachusetts, Bennet Swne, Briggs, Brown, of New Jersey, Chapman, Conger, Davis, Massachusetts, Dockery, Duncan, Goodrich, Harper, King, Massachusetts, Dockery, Duncan, Goodrich, Harper, King, Massachusetts, Miller, Penniman, Porter, Schermerhorn, Schoonmaker, Scudder, Stanton, of Ohio, and Taylor.—21.

For Mr. Chandler.—Messrs. Barrere, Bell, Bibighaus, Bren-

Moore, of Pennsylvania, Parker, of Pennsylvania, The of Massachusetts, Washburn, and Yates—20. of Massachusetts, Washburn, and Yates—20.

For Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania.—Messrs. C. Allen, L. D. Campbell, Durkee, Fowler, Giddings, Hascall, J. W. Howe, Mann, Newton, Perkins, Sackett, Schoolcraft, Tuck, Walbridge,

For Mr. J. W. Hove, of Pennsylvania.—Mr. Allison. For Mr. Gorman.—Mr. Bayly. For Mr. Ecans.—Messrs. Brooks, Chandler, Mrchead, an For Mr. Royck - Mesers Burt Coleock Woodward

For Mr. Bowie.-Mr. J. P. Caldwell. For Mr. Goulew.—Mr. Clingman.
For Mr. Gentry.—Messrs. Evans, Watkins, and Walsh.
For Mr. Hillyer.—Messrs. A. H. Stephens, and Toombs.
For Mr. Cabell.—Mr. Outlaw.

For Mr. Meachem.—Mr. Thaddeu Stevens.
For Mr. P. King.—Mr. Townshend.
For Mr. George W. Jones.—Mr. Alexander White.
Mr. BOYD having received a majority of all the votes east, was declared duly elected Speaker of the Thirtyecond Congress.

The Speaker elect was then conducted to the chair by lessrs. Disney and STANLY, when he addressed the

Messrs. Disney and Stanly, when he addressed the House nearly as follows:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: For the kindness and confidence shown me by your selecting me as presiding officer of this body, I beg you to accept my grateful thanks. Properly appreciating, I trust, the responsibility imposed, as well as the high honor conferred by it, I accept this station with a most earnest desire and a fixed determination to administer its functions, so far as I may be able, to the promotion of the end that our deiberations may be pleasant to ourselves, and agreeable and profitable to our common country. [Applause.] Mr. Giddings being the senior member of the House, then administered the oath of office to the Speaker.

The members of the House then took the oath of office

by States, beginning with the State of Maine.

Mr. BAYLY submitted the following resolution,

was adopted:

*Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform that body that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled, and Linn Boyd, one of the Representatives from the State of Kentucky, has been chosen Speaker, and that the House is now ready to proceed to business.

Mr. BAYLY also offered the following resolution, which

Mesotred, That a committee as may be appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the House of Representatives is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

Mr. BAYLY also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the standing rules and orders of the last House of Representatives be adopted as the rules and orders of proceeding of this House until otherwise ordered. Mr. STANLY submitted a few remarks in opposition ne resolution.

Mr. GIDDINGS moved to amend it by adding to the

102d rule the following:

"And that if either of the standing committees shall neglect r thirty days to report on any subject committee to it, a mi-crity of such committee may report thereon, whenever such mmittee shall be called for reports."

Mr. GIDDINGS spoke in favor of his amendmen, and Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, opposed it, the latter gentle-man moving the previons question, which was seconded; The SPEAKER decided that it cut off the amendment

f the gentleman from Ohio.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. BAYLY, and it was agreed to. ELECTION OF CLERK.

On motion of Mr. HALL, the House then proceeded to The SPEAKER stated that nominations for the office ere now in order, when the following were made:
By Mr. Savage—Jno. W. Forney, of Pennsylvania.
By Mr. Meacham—James C. Walker, of Tennessee

Mr. ALLEN—E. A. Stansbury, of Vermont. By Mr. Allison—George Darcy, of Pennsylvania. Messrs. Jones, of Tennessee, Brooks, Richard Messrs. Jones, of Tennessee, Brooks, Richardson, and Bowie were appointed tellers, and the roll having seen called, the following was the result: For John W. Forney For James C. Walker

For R. M. Young For George Darcy Mr. Forney having received a majority of all the votes ast, was declared to be duly elected Clerk of the House

f Representatives for the Thirty-second Congress.

Mr. Forner was thereupon qualified, and entered upon
be discharge of his duties. ELECTION OF OTHER OFFICERS. Besolutions were then adopted appointing Mr. A. J. GLOSSBRENNER sergeant-at-arms, Mr. Z. W. McKnew doorkeeper, and Mr. John M. Johnson Postmaster.

Mr. HIBBARD then offered a resolution that the members now proceed to draw for seats, pending the consideration of which—

Most of the time of both Houses of Congress on Tues day was occupied with formal business and the reading of the President's Message, of which a large number of co-pies were ordered to be printed. No business of impor-tance was done. ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 29, 1851.

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report of the operations of this Department during the year which has

the Department has been the defence of Texas, New Mexico, and the Mexican Territory adjacent to our own, against the incursions of the neighboring Indian tribes. In my last annual report I briefly adverted to the na-

ture of these incursions. Unlike their race in this part of the continent, these tribes are actuated not so much by hostility to the whites, as by motives of plunder. Accustomed, from time immemorial to carry on a predatory warfare against the Spanish settlements in their vicinity, they submit with reluctance to the efforts of a new and more powerful race to put a stop to their incursions. The character of the country, which affords wonderful facilities to escape, and presents almost insurmountable obstacles to pursuit, is wonderfully adapted to these marauding expeditions. As infantry is of little use in a service which onsists principally in pursuing small parties who are always mounted, I recommended, in my last report, the raising of an additional mounted regiment, equipped with special reference to this service. Congress not having dopted this recommendation, all that remained for the Department to do was to make such a disposition of the force at its disposal as would most effectually protect our own territory and fulfil our treaty obligations to Mexico. Accordingly, prompt measures were taken to concentrate, on the confines of Texas and New Mexico as many of the troops adapted to this service, as could be spared from

The Indians in California and Oregon having always appeared of an unwarlike character, and disposed to cultivate the good will of the whites, it was thought that the services of the regiment of mounted riflemen might be dispensed with on the Pacific. It was therefore ordered to Texas. Brevet Major General Smith, its commander, was put in command of the eighth military department, and Brevet Brig. Gen. Hitchcock was ordered to succeed him in the command of the Pacific division.

other quarters.

In the interval of several months which elapsed betwe the death of Brevet Maj. Gen. Brooke and the arrival of Brevet Maj. Gen. Smith in Texas, the command of that department devolved on Brevet Brigadier General Harney, during which time this officer displayed his ac-customed activity in arresting the incursions of the Indians, and the good effect of the measures adopted by him, are already descernible in the comparative tranquillity which that section of the country has for some time pas

all that region occupy the northern portion of Texas where the streams that flow into the Mississippi, as well as those that empty themselves directly into the Gulf, find their sources. From this region these tribes make fre-quent forays, not only into Texas and New Mexico, but across the Rio Grande into the Mexican territory. With the double object of overawing these tribes and of affording protection to such emigrants as may take that route to Texas, New Mexico, or California, I deemed it advisable to establish a chain of military posts on that frontier. For this purpose, the fifth regiment of infantry (which was al-ready stationed high up the Red River and the Arkansas) was ordered to advance further into the interior, and to establish a chain of posts extending in a western direc-tion, and following, as nearly as practicable, the route called (from the name of the officer who wased it) "Mar-

In New Mexico the Indians had become so bold as to

commit their depredations within a few miles of the mili-tary posts, and I regret to say that in no instance was their audacity chastised. To remedy, if possible, this state of things, Brevet Colonel Summer was ordered to the ommand of that department.

He arrived at Santa Fe in the month of July last, and

his first step was to make a new, and, it is believed, a more judicious arrangement of the military posts. His next was to set out with a portion of his command on an next was to set out with a portion of his command on an expedition into the country of the Navajos, a powerful tribe which has long spread terror, not only in Texas and New Mexico, but even in the State of Sonora. The result of this expedition is not yet known; but if he should accomplished. complish no more than to establish a military post among them, and retaliate upon them, by capturing their herds and destroying their fields, the expedition will not have been fruitless.

Experience has shown that the most effectual way to

protect our settlements is to overawe the Indians by a constant display of military force in their immediate neighborhood; for this reason, as well as on account of the demoralizing influence of the towns and villages on the troops, the commanding officers, both in Texas and New Mexico, were directed to remove the stations as near the frontiers as circumstances would permit. Both these officers have, with their accustomed promptitude, taken steps to carry this measure into effect, and made an ensteps to carry this measure into effect, and made an en-tirely new arrangement of posts, looking, as far as prac-ticable, alike to the defence of our own territory and that of Mexico. Strong hopes are entertained that when their plans shall have been fully developed, the Indians will be disposed to make treaties and to observe them. The United States have thus endeavored to fulfil, to

their fullest extent, the obligations imposed upon them by their late treaty with Mexico. It surely was never contemplated that the entire expense and responsibility of defending her territory against these incursions, should devolve upon us. The language of the treaty admits of no such construction, and, if it did, it would require of us what it would be obviously impossible for us to perform. As the United States have no right to station their troops within the limits of Mexica how is it ressible for them within the limits of Mexico, how is it possible for them within the limits of Mexico, how is it possible for them, entirely, to protect her against tribes, most of whom occupy the vast desert lying between the two countries? All that we can do is to make common cause with her; to make her wrongs our own; to chastise, if possible, the tribes by whom they are committed; to compel them, whenever it is possible to do so, to make restitution of Maxico presents and accountries. Mexican prisoners and property; and, finally, in our trea-ties with them, to guard the interests of Mexican citizens as carefully as those of our own, and to punish any viola-tion of the one as severely as we do that of the other. It the protection of Mexico, will not only be fruitless, but absolutely prejudicial, unless they are aided by corresponding efforts on her part. The number of our military posts, the vigilance, activity, and courage of our troops, all tend to drive these marauders from our border towards that of Mexico, where they can carry on their depredations with almost certain impunity.

The difference in the character of the inhabitants

of the two countries also tends to the same result. Our people are all familiar with the use of arms, and readily form themselves into militia companies for their own dethemselves into militia companies for their own de form themselves into militia companies for their own de-fence. It was this circumstance, joined with a native hardihood of character, that enabled the pioneers of all our States to subdue tribes far more formidable than the robber binds that infest the frontiers of Mexico. The in-habitants of Mexico, on the contrary, have little skill in firearms, nothing that deserves the name of a militia, and little of that daring intrepidity which distinguished the early settlers of our own country. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Indians stand less in awe of the Mexi-cans than they do of our people, and that, where both countries present equal temptations to plunder, they should direct their incursions towards the former rather than the latter. than the latter.

It is not improbable, also, that the feebleness of the

Federal authority in Mexico, the distracted state of that Republic, and the civil contests that have so long divided her people, may impair her influence among savages who know to right but power, and no motive but the fear of

be practicable and expedient to establish one or more posts higher up the Gila. His report on that subject has not yet been received. It has been fully ascertained,

not yet been received. It has been fully ascertained, however, that to maintain even an inconsiderable force in that region would be attended with an enormous expense. These depredations in Sonora are committed chiefly by the Apaches and the Navajos—the same tribes that are the most troublesome in Texas and New Mexico. The troops employed in the defence of our own settlements are, therefore, indirectly aiding in the defence of Sonora; for, if we can succeed in compelling these tribes to make treaties and to fulfil them, the measure will be as conducive to the protection of the Mexican territory as of our own.

It must not, however, be supposed that the Indians that infest the Mexican settlements all reside within our limits. It is difficult to assign any definite boundaries to wandering tribes who subsist almost entirely by the chase, or on herds of cattle which they drive before them in their migrations; but it is well known that some of them have their grations; but it is well known that some of them have their habitual haunts within the limits of Mexico.

habitual haunts within the limits of Mexico.

There are strong reasons, too, to believe that the varumors that have reached this country of ravages or mitted by Indians in the Mexican States have been grownigerated, and sometimes entirely fabricated. An isseems to have gone abroad among the people of a country, that this Government was bound by its trawith Mexico to indemnify citizens of that country might sustain losses by depredations of the Indians, from information that has reached the Decardment of

sented to be less warlike in character than those on the eastern side of the continent, and, until recently, had manifested no unfriendly feelings towards the white settlers in their neighborhood. Several outbreaks, however, tlers in their neighborhood. Several outbreaks, however, have, within a few months past, occurred both in California and Oregon. There is reason to believe that, in some instances, the Indians have been goaded on to these acts of hostility by the conduct of our own people. Treaties have recently been made with some of these tribes, which, if they are faithfully observed on our part, and if the white inhabitants are compelled to respect the boundaries of the territory assigned to them, will go far towards reconciling this unfortunate race to their fate, and preventing future outbreaks. I recommend, therefore, that the laws restricting intercourse with the Indians, and encreached laws restricting intercourse with the Indians, and encroachments on their lands be rigidly enforced, and that, if ne-

purpose.

It would not be safe, however, to rely on any pacific policy, however wise and just, for the protection of our fellow-citizens in that remote region. Since the withdrawal of the regiment of mounted riflemen, the military force on the Pacific is extremely small. By the returns of the Adjutant General, appended to the report of the General-in-Chief, it appears that the entire force stationed on the Pacific amounted, at the last return, to only seven hundred and thirty-six men. This force is deemed entirely inadequate for the protection of the inhabitants. tirely inadequate for the protection of the inhabitants particularly of Oregon. The Governor of that Teritor has represented this fact, and has urged an increase of the force stationed within it. The means now at the dis-posal of the Department do not enable it to comply with

In my last annual report I recommended the creation of a new regiment of mounted men. The withdrawal of the regiment of mounted riflemen from the Pacific, has, to some extent, diminished the necessity of creating an additional regiment of that description of force, as that country is not peculiarly adapted to cavalry, and its place may well be supplied by infantry. Nevertheless, by the report of the General-in-Chief it will be seen that he comsiders not only this additional regiment of cavalry, b artillery as indispensably necessary. While I feel some hesitation in urging upon Congress any addition to the force on the frontier, where the support of troops is attacked with support of troops is attended with such enormous expense, I cannot knowledge the force of his remarks and the weigh due to his recommendation. I hope, therefore,

over a frontier of several thousands of miles in extent, its insufficiency will be apparent.

In my last annual report I adverted to the enormous

In my last annual report I adverted to the enormous increase in the expense of supporting the army, and to the causes that produced it. These causes are, principally—First. That, as has been already stated, more than one-half of the whole army is stationed on our remote frontier, and, so far as expenses are concerned, may be considered as in active service in time of war.

Second. That the military posts on the frontier were

formerly on or near navigable rivers, but now, on the contrary, are either far in the interior of the country or on the Pacific, and, consequently, can only be reached by an overland journey of hundreds of miles, or by a sea voyage of several thousand.

The following is a list of what were our most remote

posts in 1845, and their respective distances from navi-

Fort Snelling, accessible by steamboats. Fort Wilkins Fort Gibson Fort Jesup, 24 miles from steamboat navigation, by

wagons. Fort Atkinson, 24 miles from steamboat navigation, by Fort Towson, 6 miles from steamboat navigation, by agons. Fort Washita, 86 miles from steamboat navigation, by wagons.

Fort Scott, 90 miles from steamboat navigation, by

wagons.

Compare this list with that of some of the most remote posts at the present time.

Indianola, now the depot for the greater part of the posts in Texas and some of those in New Mexico, is five hundred and forty miles by water from New Orleans.

From this depot it is, by wagons—
To Fort Worth
To El Paso To Dona Ana To Dona Ana
To the post at the Copper Mines - 979 do
Fort Towson and Fort Smith, both depending on New
Orleans, are the frontier depots for the posts on the north of Texas. The transportation by wagons is— From Fort Towson to Fort Belknap 802 mile: From Fort Smith to Fort Arbuckle - 167 do

Fort Leavenworth, four hundred and twenty miles from St. Louis by water, is the frontier depot for the posts on the Santa Fe and Oregon routes. Thence it is by wagons— To Socorro - - -To San Juan - - -

From St. Louis to Fort Snelling, by water, is 725 miles, and thence to Fort Ripley, by wagons, 125 miles, and thence to Fort Ripley, by wagons, 125 miles.

From St. Louis to Keokuk, by water, is 179 miles, and thence to Fort Dodge, by wagons, 280 miles.

A large portion of the supplies for the posts on the Pacific, are drawn from the Atlantic States.

Third. The frontier posts, as may be seen by the foregoing list, were then situated in the midst of a fertile and

ing list, were then situated in the midst of a fertile and productive country, where nearly all the supplies for the troops could be procured. Now, on the contrary, they are, for the most part, in one of the most unproductive regions in the world, which furnishes but a small portion of the necessary supplies for an army. Those supplies must, therefore, all be drawn from the older States and transported immense distances. The consequence is, that while in 1845 the cost of transportation (of troops and supplies) was (of troops and supplies) was - \$150,053 52 In 1850-51 it amounted to - 2.094,408 51 In the former the cost of forage was - 99,794 20 In the latter it was - 1,287,327 91
The great increase in this last item arises not only from the causes just mentioned, but also from the great increase of animals in the Quartermaster's department, which, in 1845, amounted only to 847, and in 1850-51 to upwards of 8,000; and also to the fact that the mounted

orce has been greatly increased.

Fourth. The great distance which troops have now to be

know no right but power, and no motive but the fear of its exercise.

The portion of Mexico which is said to have suffered most from these depredations, is the State of Sonora. Between that State and the inhabited portions of Texas and New Mexico, there is an extensive range of mountain and desert, for the most part uninhabitable, and at certain seasons of the year, almost impassable. To send, therefore, to that frontier, a sufficient force to afford it any effectual protection, and to maintain it there, would be attended with difficulties almost insuperable. A post, however, has been established at the junction of the Gila and the Colorado, and the commander of the Pacific di-